Agassiz said to a man that wanted to tempt him from his manly scientific work that he had not time to make money. Our own Commodore Maury returned a check that was offered to compensate some of his grand work, with the ex-plemation that that was not what he was after.

as he is faithful: Their avarage dwarts them.

The measure of his accumulated wealth is himself. And as on the one hand, it is said: The path of the just is an a shining light, shining more and more to the perfect day; so on the other, to the mere getting of gear there is held up the picture. "a unind, unfurnished and a withered heart," with a noted law suit. The promise to the good man is that his leaf shall not wither; but that he shall bring forth fruit in his age. The threat to the other; his root is rotterness, his blosson shall go upon the dust.

An enterprising woman of the West is doing a thriving business by travelling for a St. Louis vinegar manufactory. Her success, however, is largely attributable to her adoption of advanced iteas. She covers her territory on a wheel, chain attuning Parisian bloomers. Sine sends ahead to her next stopping place postal cards announcing that she "will wheel into town in about a week," and asking local dealers to save their orders for her. A new woman on a wheel with vinegar for shie is very appropriate, but retailers should beware lest they get soured out.

A convict in the Kansas State pententiary, who has served six years of a life sentence for purder, petitioned the Gevernor a few days ago to size his draft warrant and order that he be executed as soon as possible, saving he perferred to be hanged at once rather than suffer imprisonment with no hope of release for what promised to be a long life.

Mr. Onley's first act as Secretary of State was to hang a placard on the front door of his private office with the in-scription, "Next Door." This was sig-nificant, for "next door" leads to his sec-ptary's office. This dodge will hardly fool

Mrs. Lease's laurels are in danger. She has a rival in a Mrs. T. J. Smith, whom the Kansas newspapers refer to as "the noted Kansas Republican campaigner," and who is now touring that State and Missouri, elucidating the intricacles of current financial questions.

William Watson, who may be the next poet laureate of England, receives a pen-sion of \$500 a year from the British gov-ernment. It comes from the civil list, a fund used for the encouragement of lit-erature, art, and science.

Experts have discovered that one Wil-liam Shakspeare spoke very discourteous-ly of "the base football pilyer." He is marked as "a long-haired grind." This polably accounts for Harvard's unwil-linguess to play Yale again.

Ideas of educational discipline have changed since the time of Dr. Hunter, master of the Litchfield Grammar School, of whom it was said: "He never taught a boy in his life, He whipped and they learned."

No wonder the Goulds refer to Count Castellane as his Highness. The price was away up in G. For the Armenian atrocities Turkey is being "roasted" far and near, but Thanks-giving is coming.

Mrs. Charles Stewart Parnell has, after careful deliberation, decided to destroy all of her husband's letters, and the secret history of the great home rule movement will never be written.

Julia Ward Howe says that Longfellow was a good deal of a dandy in his youth. His linen was immaculate, and he paid particular attention to his collars.

The recent trip of Justice Stephen J. Field from Washington to San Francisco was the forty-eighth transcontinental fourney that the venerable jurist has made.

"Raby" Anson, who aspires to stage honors, is one of the oldest of active ball players. He is forty-three, but is a hetter first baseman now than perhaps ever before.

In the Philadelphia rogues' gallery is the picture of a man who was one of the 600 who made "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

Tolstoi's latest work is a rewriting of the four gospels, in whic he makes them "harmonize" with his idea of how they should have been written.

So far as known there are but seven of the defenders of Fort Sumpter still living. Ten to one there are seventy drawing pensions for it.

There is hope for all who suffer from neomnia. Find out what Debs put on

Kate Field stamps her foot and ex-claims: "There is no new woman." There is just a suspicion that the brand is still on Kate.

Between the gold-bug and the potato-bug, there is little sleep for the farmer these days.

General Booth is at work on a new book drawn from the results of his obser-vations during his recent visit to this country.

Explorer Peary will no doubt be rescued in the usual way—earnestly reading the Testament and eagerly chewing the remnant of an old boot.

Bishop Doane will hardly be called upo to aid in writing rules for the new wo man's lible.

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MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL

ETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. PHONE III.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L

SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1895.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS TO-MORROW

Strict Observance Lodge, Masons, St. Albans Hall.

Pickett Camp, C. V., Central Hall.

Old Dominion Lodge, K. of P., Schiller

Syracuse Lodge, K. of P., Odd-Fellows Hall. Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall. Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere

Neilson Encampment, I. O. O. F., Belvidere Hall. xcelsior Encampment, I. O. O. F., Oddanawan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's

Indianola Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Grey Eagle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Grove Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Good-Templars' Hall.

R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.,
Powhatan Hall.
West-End W. C. E. F. West-End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's

Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Myrtle Temple, I. O. G .T., Pine-Street Baplist church. McGill Catholic Union, Cathedral Hall.

Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall. Woman's Christian Association, Asso Company E. First Regiment, Armory.

THE DUTY OF THE POLICE COMMIS. SIONERS.

Citizens of Richmond, you have now as opportunity to make a point in your ing influence upon the estimation in nd decisive action, while a continuation of the present bad condition of things, The Police Board is your servant, and will no doubt cheerfully acquiesce in whatever it understands to be the wish of the people. Make your wishes in this matter known. Make the Police Board understand that you want a wide mark drawn between your police force and the gambling and other lawless elements of years back has practically gone to pieces,

It has been demonstrated that the toleration of law-breaking through the medium of the police has produced the most expensive and amazing municipal

The duty of the police, and their sole duty, is to enforce the law; they have nothing to do with the wirdom or the popularity of the law. If they are permitted to act as a supervising Legislature, to repeal or amend laws as they think proper, then they become the lawmakers for the people, and not the Legislatures elected by the people. Under such a condition of things, the whole domain and scope of the law is perverted and brought into contempt.

If the law is bad, it should be changed; and, as General Grant once said, the best way to get a bad law changed is to enforce it.

The police commissioners will be esteemed as the guardians of the peace and upholders of the law or otherwise according to their action in the choice of a chief of police, and they know whether they really wish the laws enforced or not; and they need not suppose that by any artifice or presumption of innocence their true purpose can be concealed from

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE COMES

The New York Journal of Commerce comes back at The Times' last article. pointing out the difference between the trust" and the organization of the American Tobacco Company, and it says The Times seems "to hold a brief for the Trust," which contains an improper and unworthy insinuation, that the Journal of Commerce should not have made. The Times has no interest in the subject whatever, and it discusses the question as a matter of public interest only, and one upon which it is of the very greatest possible consequence that the people should-have correct ideas.

the distinction between the Sugar Trust dissolved by the New York Court of Appeals and the American Tobacco Company, but it is very important that that difference should be clearly understood, and we shall therefore state it again:

The Sugar Trust was a case in which a number of separate corporations entered into a joint agreement with each other, which their charters did not allow them to make. Everybody knows that a corporation can do rothing except what its charter allows it to do, so that

the New York Court of Appeals dissolved | CAN THERE BE A FIXED RATIO BE this agreement as one which the charters of the companies gave them no right to make. That is the case on which the New York court acted.

But the American Tobacco Company's case is a totally different one. It is an ordinary industrial corporation, chartergiven authority to buy real or personal property in any State whose laws allow such purchases. This corporation has gone out by its agents into the different of an agreement between separate corthe American Tobacco Company, leaving their old corporate organizations just as

or, perhaps, the whole, payment of the purchase price in stock of the American Pobacco Company had the right to buy stock, and they had the right to sell their property, and take that stock in no agreement between corporations here at all. There was a sale of the whole or a part by the stockholders of different corporations of their property and artificial and technical reason to preven these separate corporations making their agreement to fuse into one. They are but merely because they have not been combine their capital and thereafter act ointly instead of separately. Why shall they please? There can be no objection to it, unless it is to be said that a limit must be put upon the amount of capital which one concern may operate with, erate. This is the question, and the only question in the case. A consolidation, such as took place in the case of the American Tobacco Company, is noti

ing but a resolution come to by men who rately, that they will all combine their capital into one treasury, and operate thereafter jointly and in concert, instead of separately and in rivairy. If there is any sound argument against joint commercial action of individuals, with unto be condemned. But if our institutions and the principles of sound commerce permit men to act together in commerce jointly, and with any amount of money that they choose to contribute, then the ciples of commerce and business. stand to the proposition that business as much money as they can control, while they get no advantages over their fellows by protective-tariff laws or other legisla-

The decisive vote by which the English government has been defeated on a question relating to supplies for the War Depariment shows that the very anomalous aggregation of nondescripts that Mr. Gladstone brought into power a few in virtue of the fact that it never was a party, and was no more than a collection of individuals, agreeing to pool their issues and act together for a time, though these were almost as many parties in the whole as there were individuals.

The point on which the government was whatever, and there was consequently no ort of reason why it should have been defeated at all. If party government had had the smallest hold upon the party there could, of course, have been no scrt of difficulty in accommodating differences and sustaining the government upon such a poirt. But the so-called party has never been a party. It has been an aggregation of utterly disagreeing individuals who hardly concurred upon any single point, all hoping that concerted acfor the advantage of his pet objects, and, finding at last that the world is always the same, they have now cast aside their sham party bonds, and each has gone out again upon his own special hunt.

We suppose a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the people will be the early result of this vote, It would be quite in accord with usage for the ministry to permit Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the Secretary of State for War, to resign, as one at whom the whole censure was aimed. This could happen if there were reason to believe that this minister was the weak spot in the government, while the party and the ministry, as a whole, still maintained the confidence of the country. But it so happens that Mr. point in a very weak ministry, and that the condemnation of his department is much more a condemnation of the ministry than of the Department of War. The whole nation understands this to be

the fact, and it is hardly possible, therefore, that ordinary self-respect will allow Lord Rosebery to retain office longer now than the time necessary to arrange for a dissolution of Parliament and a new elec-

The English historian will not have much to put to the credit of this administration, whether as conducted by Mr. Gladstone, or, after he had voluntarily retired, by Lord Rosebery. But he will at least be able to save it from the re-proaches which Mr. Gladstone's preceding administration brought upon England at the time of the difficulty over the Afghan border with Russia. Yet, so strong is the English sense of national honor, that even Mr. Gladstone was finally compelled to take a positive stand in that affair, and, when he did, it is one of the marvels or the century how Russia's whole front and demeaner changed. It is a great people. May it continue to proper and grow in power, for the spread of civiliTWEEN GOLD AND SILVERY

Labadieville, La., June 18, 1825.

To the Editor of The Times:
Sir,—In your issue of June lith (Weekly) you have an editorial on the free coinage of silver at 18 to 1. Your arguments are very convincing. Unlimited coinage at that ratio would be ruinous to our finances. But if, instead of 16 to 1, we say 32 to 1, your arguments do not apply at all. I know that 16 to 1 is the ratio advocated by all the silver men, and that that is why you argued against that ratio, and I write this merely to get information, hoping that you will do me the kindness to answer my questions.

If Sil 1-4 grains of silver (which is what the free-coiners want to put in a dollar) is worth only fifty cents, is not the proper amount of silver to put into a dollar 742-1-2 grains? This would be at the ratio of 32 te 1.

Or, since unlimited coinage would probably raise the price of silver the proper

of 32 te 1.
Or, since unlimited coinage would probably raise the price of affiver the proper ratio might be 28 to 1 or 24 to 1. This ratio it seems to me is for the officers of the treasury to decide.

Were the silverites to drop their cry of 16 to 1 and declare themselves for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at such ratio as would not impair the purchasing power of our money in the markets of the world, would you find the same grounds to oppose them that you do now? Is not this true bimetallism? Is the coinage of both silver and gold at 16 to 1 bimetallism at all?
Our correspondent is right. It is the

Our correspondent is right. It is the difficulty of establishing a fixed and permanent ratio-based on real market value-between gold and silver that is he atone of stumbling and rock of offence in all sincere and intelligent argufixed ratio between two separate and constantly varying products?

Our correspondent himself starts with 32 to 1, and drops to 28 or even 24 to 1. Who can say? The production of silver may be enormously increased by any international agreement, and so a ratio which would now be a real one, might not be so five years or even one year

The very fact that for large transactions all persons to whom the choice silver even when the market value was to 16 because they would have to handle only one-sixteenth part the weight gold if the ratio was 1 to 32, or 28, or even 24. The greater the disproportion between gold and sliver, the more will gold be preferred, even supposing the legal ratio is the market ratio of value. Of course if the legal ratio and the market ratio differ under free and unlimited coinage of both metals, only the cheaper or baser er than the coining value. So we would or another, either gold or silver. has been abundantly demonstrated in our

While we would be reloiced if such ratio could be effected, we believe the establishment of a fixed and permanen ratio between the two metals to be a physical supossibility.-Editor.

The action of the meeting of Republi-can clubs at Cleveland, O., ought to teach he free-silver men that they have no posto drop the issue and cease disturbing the rising prosperity of the country by their threats of interfering with the stan-

The action of these clubs is practically a declaration that the Republican party will have nothing to do with free silver in 1896. The Democratic party must take feated before the campaign commences, Can't the free-silver men see this, and cease troubling the public with their essimistic clamor?

development. None of these come to the and repudiate obligations, and make the cannot know whether the word "dollar" will mean the same thing when he comes out of an enterprise that it meant when

he went into it. Progress is built on stability, and it depends very little upon the counters with which it notes its transactions. It depends upon energetic labor guided by intelligence and accompanied by econobut more property, more business, more swaps, trades, commerce, all of which must have a fixed and steady standard my. More money is not

of value. Drop your free-silver foolishness, therefore, gentlemen, and join the hopeful procession of workers.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

We take the following from Friday's New York Times:

We take the following from Friday's New York Times:

President Theodore Roosevelt, of the Police Board, had this to say yesterday respecting the enforcement of the excise law:

"We will see whether or not it is possible to enforce the excise law in this city. Of course public sentiment is against chosing salcons on Sunday, but I am not dealing with public sentiment. I propose to deal with the law as it stands. The excise law is not to be enforced periodically, but constantly. It must be enforced with steadily increasing rigor on the part of the police. If it proves impossible to enforce it, it will only be after the experiment of breaking some captains in the endeavor to secure the enforcement has first been tried.

With the new imagistrates and with the excise board working as it is, I feel hast there is a good chance to stop the law-breaking. In any every nerve and to satisfy me beyond the possibility of doubt that everything possible has been done before I admit that the Isw cannot break the license forthwith of any saloon-keeper

done before I admit that the law cannot be enforced.

"I am going to see if we cannot break the license forthwith of any saloon-keeper who sells on Sunday. I will rry to get at it through the courts and the Excise Board. I shall not let up for one moment in my endeavor to have the law enforced more and more rigorously.

"This applies to the biggest hotel as well as to the lowest grog-shop. A rigid enforcement of the law will soe plack-mail and corruption. The law will be enforced rigidly in the interest of every monest saloon keeper, and in the interest of honesty in the management of the police force. The chief chance for black-mail arises from having a law which is not strictly enforced.

"Law-abiding citizens are rarely black-mailed. There must be no discrimination in the enforcement of the law. All offenders must be equally punished."

That's the true doctrine. Enforce the law impartially and without exception. If

law impartially and without exception. If it is a bad law, modify it or repeal it. But enforce it sgainst all alike while it remains the law.

ACCUMULATING WEALTH

ACCUMULATING WEALTH.

Probably the unluckiest heresy that possesses mankind is the identification of money or material property with wealth or well being, which, as a consequence, makes the gathering of gear to be the chief end of man.

If there is one thing that history has demonstrated and common observation approved, it is that the acquisition of money, as it means general worldly possessions, is not identified with welfare and happiness; that man was not made for the worship and service of mammon.

Our country, as we believe, Time's last and noblest offspring, is the state in which all the old problems that have vexed mankind are being worked out; and it is displaying to the world, as it were, on a great sheet, in object lessons, is conclusions. The fillustrations, pictures, and burlesques of our daily papers are a great part of the business of the day—when "there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed, nor hidden that shall not be made manifest." The general congentrated light, the sharpened, sly inspection, and keen wit of the city Arabs, of the newspay, of the reporters, of the akotchers, pierce through to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, hone and marrow: assist from the lineard modern and marrow; assist from the linear that he dividing asunder of soul and spirit, hone and marrow; assisted from the linear marrow.

SOME NEWCASTLE NOTES neart. Before a public man knows where r what he is, wonderful generies of the silles have taken him all to pieces, and hown him up in all his parts, and from very point of view. His heart, liver, and have been kodaked and electroged, and sent all over the country prough the press association.

MISS. ANNIE HOUSTON'S PRETTY ROMANCE IN CHINA.

How She, on Suspicion as a Spy, Forced to Fly to the American Legation-The Troubles of Two Deserters.

rising degree in mountain youth was

have never seen the shams and shows of professionals.

Next, we had Ralph Bingham and his sister; and their music completed the impression that we of Craig had been treated to a bit of desight which belongs to the city and its footlights, And to crown our glory, or that of the country belle and beau—if not our own, we have just been honored by the patent medicine show, which may or may not be well known. It was the same wonderful creation of wit and wisdom which is able to do anything from the removal of a corn or wart from the human hand and foot to the singing of stale jokes about the President of the United States and the chinch bug. It departed this week not much the richer by its ten-nights outer-sion that the god of the ignorant and the human that the god of the ignorant and the human that the god of the ignorant and the human that the god of the ignorant and the human that the god of the ignorant and the human that the god of the ignorant and the human that the god of the ignorant and the human that the god of the ignorant and the human that the god of the ignorant and the human that the god of the ignorant and the human that the god of the ignorant and the human that the god of the ignorant and the human is an interesting in that the god in the ignorant and the human is an interesting in the int

Rev. W. H. Book preached here this week; the first time in a month or more. That speed fellowship and a Curistian feeling is uppermost in his brave young then proven by his bidding

DOINGS OF THE LAW.

fought and hit like a good soldier. Craig surrounded him and his captors, and would have liberated fim but for the fa-ther's interference, who said he should be returned to the army. Other boys from Craig have lately joined the forces of Uncle Sum, and at last accounts were well satisfied.

REMOVALS.

Mrs. Reed. of Hinton, who has been visiting her parents, returned home this week.

Misses Ella Mae McCartney and Ethel are visiting in West Virginia.

Mrs. Alice McCartney was here this week, and returned home to West Virginia with her daughter, who attended school here.

Miss Dew has gone home.

Miss Bohanon has returned to Eastern Virginia.

Dr. B. H. Tatum has located in Clifton friends. Mrs. Geo. W. Stevens and interestin family are at the Craig City Inn for

ow days. Mrs. Grundy (also of Richmond), is at Mr. Stevens' private car was sidetrack-de at our station for a few days this week, and will return shortly. Mrs. Doyle was at the inn last week, but left Monday.

Judge Wickham! He is all Right!

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,-I have read with pleasure and hearty approval your recent severe criticisms of Judge Isaan Christian for balling "Gold-Brick" Parker. It is, indeed, lature deprive the County Courts of the jurisdiction to grant writs of habeas corpus seems timely. But in your right course, have you not forgotten to give due credit to Judge Wichham, of Henrico County Court? The fact that no application was made to him for bell is charter of for as lay in his power, there should be no miscarriage of justice in his court. Then, too, the investigation, begun by himself, and continued under his direction by a special grand jury, into the rumors of misconduct on the part of jurymen and others, during the trial, and his punishment of the officials proven to have been guitry of tregularities, show a most commendable purpose to allow no triding with justice in his jurisdiction.

If all the county judges in Virginia were as fearliess, as determined, and as conservative as he, there would be no need for the change in the law which you suggest.

Hypnotized and Then Robbed,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Jene 22.—Henry Gordon, of Philadelphia, who has been visiting in this city, was bypnotized and robbed of a gold watch and a large sum of money within sight of the police station, some time between Tuesday and his afternoon Just how it happened Gordon cannot explain. Tuesday night he was standing at the corner of Broad and State streets, when he was approached by two well-dressed men. They taked with him a short time, and then one of the men passed his hand before Gordon's assisting on the edge of a bed and waking this afternoon in a strange room. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Parker, living on Broad street, was startied by hearing loud knocking on the door of a room she had rented to two men last Monday night. From the Inside some person saleed: "Let me out, Why am I kept a prisoner?" Mrs. Parker called in an officer and the door was opened, Gordon was found inside partially dazed, Later ne

CAROLINA SILVERITES.

THEY ARE NOT ALTOGETHER HAR. MONIOUS NOW.

The Republicans are Lying Low and Watching the Fight_They Hope to Carry the State in 1896.

The "silver question" continues to be the many Democrats who would like to see a convention of their party held to disbefore the 186 convention, yet it does who is a siverite. The silverites—and these are in-as locusts—are made fur declarations, yet not a declare that they will not declare that silver. So there is pir friction. The single-standard and declare that their cause is a strength. The Populists are extunuity outpoken for silver, and say in the true and original advocates white metal, are proud of their p farmers who are Republicans are doing some talking for giver, but this element is a small one, save in a few country. The negroes, who are Republicans almost to a man, are not doing any political talking this year, nor do they discuss the silver question. A negro newspaper just started here comes out for gold.

The Republicans are told to keep quiet and await the orders of the leaders. The latter hope to swing the State into line in 1895, as Republican, and to cast the tor Pritchard, who leads one faction of the Republicans, was six months ago, as far as talk went, for silver, but is now an ardent supporter of a gold standard man for President. The Hatton-Little wing of the Republican party has been all the while in favor of the single stan-

all the while in favor of the single standard.

Many letters are being received by the Agricultural Department regarding a display at the Atlanta Exposition, the writers desiring to contribute exhibits. These letters are all referred to the Scaboard Ajr Line, Atlantic Coast Line, and Southern raliroads. These are to take the exhibits to Atlantia, and display them there. Interest in the Exposition is rapidly increasing in the whole State.

Mr. Al. Fairbrother, who at one time edited a daily passer in Durham, but who afterwards went to Virginia, has bought the Durham Recorder, and will again become a North Carolina Journalist.

Mr. R. S. Pullen, whose illness was chronicled yearday, is not improving.

CAROLINA'S HORSTS.

North Carolina horses are making a record on the turf in the West. Gentry, Earonet, and Lissa have added to their list Burdell. These are Alamanee county

SALE OF ASHETILLE BONDS,

\$98,000 5 Per. Cent Gold Bearing Ones.

Personal Matters.

ASHEVILLE, June 22. Special.—Bun combe county's funding bonds to the amount of \$88.90 were told a few days ago. They are five per conf. and the conference of the conference

of young last in making it time. This ing at Rev. Dr. J. C. Hiden has accepted an invitation to assist in a protracted meeting at Rethel church, Flavanna county, Rev. Dr. George H. Snead, pastor, beginning the 5th of August.

STILL THEY

DAYS LEFT TO SECURE GOODS AT

HE YOUR OWN PRICE

CONTINUATION OF THE AUCTION SALE BY

Ellis & Seabright

Of the stock of Furnishings, Hats, Smoking Jackets, Dressing Gowns, White Vests, Imported Cheviots and Worsteds. These goods must go, as we vacate premises on Saturday, June 29. 1895. Sales at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P M.

H. WHITLOCK & SONS, 1013 EAST MAIN STREEET.

L. FELLHEIMER. THE KING OF LOW PRICES.

225 E. Broad Street, Cor. Third. MINIMINIMINIMI

Service S En

A man who earns his money fully appreciates the worth of a dollar. He isn't going to throw it away. He isn't going to give ten dollars for five dollars. He isn't the one to pay \$12.50 per suit when we offer it for

\$6.87.

To feel cool is to feel comfortable. You can buy one of our 75 cent

Madras Shirts

48 Cents.

If you are interested in PANTS

note the following prices:

\$6,00 PANTS FOR \$5.00. \$4.50 PANTS FOR \$3.50. \$3,50 PANTS FOR \$2.50. \$2.87 PANTS FOR \$1.50.

In our Boys' Department you'll find special prices, purer in qualities, more honest in make, and lower in prices than anywhere in town. Investigate-\$6, \$5.50, and \$5 Suits for \$3.50.

\$4. \$3.50. and \$3 Suits for \$2.00.

all our leading styles of Men's and Boys'

You can have the choice of

Straw Hats

that were 75c. and \$1 for 50 Cents.